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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 3, 1931

PRESIDENT GREEN REFUTES DREISER
EFFORT TO FORESTALL CONGRESS
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
MACHINISTS' CONFERENCE

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Apex-Johnson Washing Machine Co.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

The Labor Clarion Should Be in the Hands of Every Union Man and Woman

THE LABOR CLARION
LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler-makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. L. Spillers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 255 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 65—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931

No. 22

PRESIDENT GREEN REFUTES DREISER

Novelist Actuated by Allegiance to "Impossible and Destructive Group"

On Friday, June 26, there appeared in the San Francisco "News" a story by Theodore Dreiser, the noted novelist, regarding conditions in the Pennsylvania coal fields, in which sensational charges were made against the American Federation of Labor. Accompanying the story of Mr. Dreiser was an answer by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he refutes the charges made by the novelist and questions his competency to pass upon the situation. Because of his prominence in the literary world Mr. Dreiser's statements may be given more publicity than they deserve. The explanation of their origin as made by Mr. Green is that "apparently he (Dreiser) has aligned himself with an impossible and destructive group."

By THEODORE DREISER

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26.—I came to the western Pennsylvania coal strike field because I am interested in anything that looks to the disestablishment of the American Federation of Labor, with which the United Mine Workers of America is affiliated. I am interested in disestablishment of the A. F. of L. because there is ample evidence that it simply is a closed corporation operated for little groups who get all the money they can for themselves at the expense of all the rest of non-unionized labor.

Further, I know for a positive fact that there was proposed and now is being put into effect a close union between the chief corporations, such as power and utility groups, and the A. F. of L. to put quietus, in so far as possible, on strike and labor troubles and bring about the general poverty of the rest of the people.

Corporations Need Labor's Aid

The corporations, because of the financial crash, are aware of the fact that without some skeleton form of labor assistance they cannot hold their own. But with an alleged and, so far as labor is concerned, fake association they hope to hold their own.

From various sources in New York I learned of the National Miners' Union invasion of this field and I learned for myself the significance of it. I learned it proposes to do what the A. F. of L. never has done, and that is, open the doors to all classes and conditions of labor, even unskilled workers.

After a personal survey of the field in which I visited about fifteen minutes [Evidently an error.—Ed.], interviewed more than a score of miners or their wives and talked with officials and organizers, my general impression is that considering the prosperity that these coal corporations and all others in the United States have enjoyed up until 1929 it is absolutely disgusting and shameful that the moment the lapse comes in prosperity they resort to the method they have here and in other places throughout the United States.

"Typical Move" of Financiers

One large steel corporation is about to do the same and it is typical of the financial and corporate powers of America.

Unless these corporate and banking powers get a little understanding of their position and what they owe to the working classes whose labor makes possible their position and power, they are going to be swept away and a new order will be estab-

lished, Mr. Mellon to the contrary notwithstanding.

The handwriting is on the wall. Backers of the strike said the United Mine Workers of America had been broken in this field in 1927 and that the miners were left to shift for themselves. They told me conditions are unbelievably bad and that men received so little pay that it amounted to starvation wages.

In thirty-six hours I have had conditions reasserted to me, have read newspaper reports of conditions, have visited ten mines where the men are on strike and the highways are being picketed, and have personally examined twenty-six men and wives of miners, black and white, about their mining history, by which I mean their history with U. M. W. of A.

Wages of Miners Too Low

From 1922 to 1927 and their history here since 1927, uniformly from each person I interviewed I extracted a corroborated story of pay that insures a living only a little above the starvation line and in some obviously a starvation wage. I learned how companies operated their company stores where they overcharge the miners for what they must buy and extract the pay from wages earned, and before the miner is paid.

The workers were so poor they were unable to obtain decent clothing and decent food or enjoy entertainment of any kind, not even so much as a moving picture show, a radio or a phonograph.

I found people held in fact, as well as in imagination, by the threat of losing their property if they seek to leave to make a new start elsewhere. So far as I can see by the testimony I have heard, the men are marching like slaves. They were discarded by the U. M. W. of A. and A. F. of L. until the N. M. U. invaded the field, when the United Mine Workers took a hand again in the interest of the corporations.

Police Beat Workers

Sheriff Cain showed me a letter from the governor vigorously protecting the right of the men to picket the highways and to talk with workers to induce them to strike, without molestation, although the newspapers had asserted two men were killed without reason or provocation and some twenty-five were injured by shooting, beating with clubs and striking with fists, not only by coal police but by state police.

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By WILLIAM GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor

Washington, June 26.—Apparently Mr. Dreiser feels after interviewing the number of people referred to in his letter that he is competent to pass on the virtue and standing of the American Federation of Labor. His attack on the A. F. of L. is unjustifiable.

He speaks as other men who have criticized the A. F. of L. in other times and who think in academic terms.

The facts are that the United Mine Workers of America and the A. F. of L. have spent billions of dollars in helping the miners. During the last ten years more than \$3,000,000,000 has been spent in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Kentucky.

The money was spent in an effort to protect

wage scales and working conditions of miners and it was used to feed men, women and children.

Furthermore, Mr. Dreiser shows an utter lack of knowledge of the organization activities of the A. F. of L. The United Mine Workers organized both skilled and unskilled workers.

During this wage-cutting campaign we have protected the unskilled worker in the maintenance of his wage scale. The distressing and inhuman conditions described by Mr. Dreiser as existing in the coal fields have been brought to the attention of the government and given publicity on many occasions by representatives of the A. F. of L.

I want to state in conclusion that Mr. Dreiser has greatly reduced the value of his story among the thinking people by attacking the only organization that ever has helped the miners. Apparently he has aligned himself with an impossible and destructive group.

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STRIKE IN COAL FIELDS

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, the second largest operating company in Pennsylvania, has signed a working agreement with the United Mine Workers for a period of one year. More than twenty-four hundred men and five mines are affected, according to an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Indianapolis.

The contract includes: Checkweighmen, standard tonnage rate for machine runners and loaders, increase of 5 cents a ton for pick mining, increase for skilled inside labor and for skilled outside labor of 50 cents a day. The contract is the first with the company since 1927 and is regarded as the entering wedge for the miners in further reorganizing the Western Pennsylvania field. Already some 600 men have returned to work and others will do so as the mines are prepared.

Reds Fight Mine Workers

Pickets representing the National Miners' Union a notorious communist organization, have been attempting to picket the mines against the United Mine Workers and prevent them from going to work.

The Pittsburgh district is still in the throes of a strike, with the backwash from the West Virginia strike settlement in the Scotts Run field. Members of the United Mine Workers are holding a series of organization meetings in the Western Pennsylvania mining communities where the workers have been clamoring for the union.

Big Union Membership Gain

Several thousand miners have renewed their membership in the union and others not heretofore members have joined. The National Miners' Union, which surged into the field when the bituminous coal companies repudiated their contracts with the union a few years ago, have turned on the operators and have been staging riots and other kinds of violence. Now the bona fide union is being urged to come in and stabilize the coal industry.

Just what the outcome will be is problematical, but one thing is certain, the bituminous coal industry in Pennsylvania is getting fed up on their strikebreakers, made up largely of communists.

EFFORT TO FORESTALL CONGRESS

Millions to Be Raised for Privately Administered "Dole"

The National Association of Community Chests and Councils is sponsoring a nation-wide drive for a \$90,000,000 charity fund to relieve the destitute unemployed next winter, says International Labor News Service.

The fund will be distributed as a private dole under the auspices of private social welfare agencies.

The proposal for the drive was laid before Community Chest officials by Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment. Inasmuch as the Emergency Committee is the President's private affair, it is understood that the proposed drive for the private dole has the President's approval.

President Approves "Dole"

President Hoover recently refused to call a special session of Congress, urged by the Progressives, to deal with unemployment and unemployment relief. His refusal postponed congressional consideration of unemployment until December.

The Washington "Evening Star," a supporter of President Hoover, admits that the drive for the charity fund is backed by President Hoover's administration "to strengthen the President's hand when the next Congress meets if doles or huge bond issues to provide relief in indirect form are to be forestalled."

"It was against proposals of this sort," the "Star" points out, "that the President fought during the last session of Congress, and he is likely to face an even more difficult task in keeping the government out of any dole system at the next session, when he will have only a slim and probably unruly majority behind him."

"A relief effort by private agencies ahead of the convening of Congress in December would do much to lessen the possible demand for government action."

Mr. Croxton also asked Community Chest officials to endeavor to induce the Red Cross to join the drive for the private dole.

Claim That Drive Is Political

The Community Chests have been regarded as non-partisan agencies for the relief of distress. The proposal of President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Employment to take them over and use them against the people's representatives in Congress will undoubtedly cause considerable opposition among Community Chest supporters.

The announcement of the proposed drive for the \$90,000,000 private unemployment dole was made a few hours after Senator Couzens' statement that he would sponsor legislation for unemployment insurance at the next session of Congress and shortly after William Randolph Hearst's proposal for a \$5,000,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue had received a certain amount of popular support.

LABOR'S MODIFICATION COMMITTEE

Official membership cards and lapel buttons bearing the official emblem are now ready for distribution by Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, according to announcement made at national headquarters in the Carpenters' Building, in Washington, by Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn. The official button is of bronze, round, but with an irregular outline. A figure of Liberty appears in white, surrounded by the name of the organization in two lines.

It is planned to set up state organizations as well as local units, the state organizations to be composed of local affiliates, the whole organization to function under the national constitution and by authority of the national organization.

NOW USING CAMOUFLAGE LABELS

The Stanislaus County Central Labor Council reminds organized labor and its friends that the strike of the Modesto teamsters against the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association is still on, and that the members of No. 386 are in the best of spirits and determined to carry the fight to a victorious conclusion. "We are in a position to see that the sale of Modesto and Challenge butters has decreased, and that these 'unfair' firms are now marketing a large portion of their products under other labels. We will appreciate it very much if you would call upon your district managers of chain stores and urge them to be careful as to what butter they are selling under their own trade name. If you will do this it will help our cause to a great extent. Remember those brands which have been declared 'unfair': Modesto butter, Challenge butter, Val Maid butter, MPA butter, Modesto milk, Banner milk and MPA powdered milk."

CREDITS GIVEN VETERANS

Veterans are to be given additional credits in civil service examinations as a result of an executive order of President Hoover amending civil service rules relating to veterans' preference. Under the amendments honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines will have five points added to their earned ratings in examinations for entrance in classified government service. Wives of honorably discharged service men who have established a service-connected disability, and who on account of this disability are not qualified, will have ten points added to their ratings. President Hoover issued the order after he had studied the report of his advisory committee on veterans' preference.

BOROUGH IS 100 PER CENT UNION

William Good, full fashioned hosiery knitter, member of Branch No. 4 of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the South Land-horne, Pa., borough council. The former incumbent moved out of the borough and it was necessary that a resident fill the vacancy. With the addition of Good, the borough council is now 100 per cent unionized. The president of the borough council, Charles F. O'Brien, is the president of the hosiery workers' local union; other members are union men in other trades.

Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.

NO MEETING OF COUNCIL TONIGHT

Owing to the regular meeting date of the San Francisco Labor Council occurring on the eve of the nation's natal day there will be no meeting of the Council tonight.

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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A Remarkably Well-Built Bed for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

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Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

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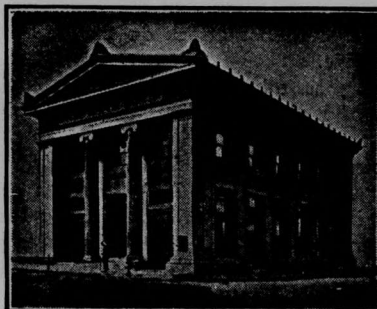
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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch
Member Federal Reserve System
SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

The fifteenth session of the International Labor Conference, at Geneva, Switzerland, authorized its governing body to convene a special conference on unemployment.

The new forty-eight hour week law, affecting conservatively nearly 100,000 women employees of mercantile establishments in the State of New York, goes into effect July 1.

By an overwhelming vote the members of the British lace curtain workers' union voted to refuse to work under the wage cut presented by the employers. The strike covers both England and Scotland and affects 5000 workers.

The new Federal Employment Stabilization Board is ready to function with the appointment of H. Sawyer, a New York consulting engineer and secretary of the Associated General Contractors of America from 1923 to 1929, as director.

Dust from grain elevators, factories, threshing machines and similar sources can be used as fuel in furnaces and motors, if the oil supply is ever exhausted, according to an oral statement by David J. Price, in charge of the chemical engineering division, Department of Agriculture.

Manufacturers in the United States have saved \$250,000,000 a year on the costs of production for the last ten years by following the simplification or standardization practices recommended by the division of simplified practice of the Department of Commerce, according to Edwin B. Ely, chief of the bureau.

The convention of the Advertising Federation of America asks for "the widest possible distribution among the creators of wealth of an equitable share of the profits of production and of the time economies made possible by the development of machinery" as one measure to restore business prosperity.

If replies thus far received by James W. Gerard at headquarters of the National Civic Federation in response to the proposal for a National Economic Congress indicate the trend of thought on the subject of democratically developed industrial stabilization, then such a Congress will be held, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch.

Unemployment insurance will be forced on the employers by legislation if they do not establish it themselves, Howard Tilson of A. G. Spaulding & Bros., manufacturers of athletic supplies, Chicopee, Mass., told the meeting of the management division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Hartford, Conn.

Unemployment will be the fate of the trained artisans who graduate from trade schools unless hours of labor are adjusted to production requirements, declared J. J. Handley, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, at a banquet celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the boys' technical high school at Milwaukee.

German workers' old-age and invalid insurance faces a dangerous situation, according to a report by William E. Beitz, United States consul at Berlin. Widespread unemployment, added to the reduction in the government subsidy, has brought about a condition which it is expected will result in a deficit of 60,000,000 reichsmarks for the current year.

Remedial legislation tending to relieve unemployment will be one of the primary topics considered when business and professional women from all of the states in the Union gather at Richmond, Va., July 6-11, for the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. This is the world's largest national organization of business women.

Mental and physical fatigue and defective hearing and eyesight are the underlying causes of a large portion of industrial accidents, according to a study made by the British Industrial Fatigue Research Board. The survey included 8962 workers and 16,188 accidents. Fatigue is caused by overwork, and defective hearing and eyesight are accentuated by improperly constructed workshops.

Warning that a blow at wages in construction work would be a blow at standards all along the line, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the Investing and Contracting Builders' Association in New York, criticized governmental slowness in getting its building program under way and urged private employers to hold their wage standards up for the benefit of the whole industry.

"Probably two-fifths of American industrial labor is still paid less than a living wage," says the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in a statement supporting the "family living wage" suggested in Pope Pius' encyclical on reconstructing the social order. "This is true in spite of the common belief that the working people when they work are paid good wages. It is true in spite of the increase in wages."

Dictator Gerard Machado of Cuba, beset with opposition throughout the island, has gone one step further, according to latest advices. The dictator has told labor unions that he has reached the limit of his tolerance of disorders. He was addressing well-controlled union representatives when he made his declaration. Observers do not know how Machado can go any further than he has gone in "repressing" labor organizations.

TEXT BOOK MUDDLE

Just as everybody concerned (with the exception of the State Board of Education) was rejoicing over the supposed determination of the school text book controversy, a new outburst on the part of the school authorities has opened up the whole mess again.

Despite the fact that Attorney General U. S. Webb has ruled that such a contract is illegal, the State Board of Education has awarded a contract to an Eastern firm for \$60,000 of music text books. Chairman Charles A. Adams, chairman of the board, justified the action on the ground that "the books provided by the company were superior in certain grades," while the plates that could be leased and used by the state printer were better in other grades.

State Printer Harry Hammond declares that the action of the board is illegal, and that body "has placed the interests of the publishers abroad above the interests of the people of California."

State Controller Ray L. Riley states that he will refuse payment on the contract for books bought from the Eastern firm, and will demand a court test.

An injunction to hold up the contract is talked of, and J. L. R. Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, has offered to appear as plaintiff.

To make matters more interesting, Sacramento Typographical Union is urging Governor Rolph to oust the board and pave the way for a recall of Vierling Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The board is appointed by Kersey, while the office of State Superintendent is elective.

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Strength**
Skill

PLUS QUALITY EQUALS
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**WE clothe the entire
family on "Cheer-
ful Credit."**

We welcome Credit Accounts
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Columbia Outfitting Co.

Mission at 22nd Street

NOTE: We close every night in the week except
Saturday

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by C. M. Baker, president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Acting under instructions of the union, the executive committee has set Wednesday, July 15, as the date for the holding of a referendum vote upon the proposition unanimously adopted by the union at its June meeting. . . . The proposition is designed to care for the unemployment situation, and if adopted at referendum will be in effect for seven months. . . . The plan to be voted on differs from the plan adopted in February in several respects. One of the important changes made is that under the proposal shortly to be voted upon the 50 per cent assessment on overtime is eliminated. The plan proposed by the special committee provides for a 4 per cent assessment on earnings of any member working full time. Members engaging a substitute two days a month or who suffer an involuntary layoff of two days a month will be exempt from the assessment. The proposal also stipulates that the plan may be modified or terminated by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any regular union meeting, providing thirty days' notice has been given of such action.

The members of No. 21 are entitled to the greatest of credit for the splendid affirmative vote given to the relief proposition voted upon in February. That the need is just as great today as it was in February is evidenced by the fact that the relief payments in June were higher than any preceding month, and with a four-week fiscal month in June against five weeks in May, the June payments were within a few dollars of the May total.

The writer has always refrained from using these columns to advocate approval of any person or proposal. At the present time, however, he feels justified in deviating from his former position and urging that members carefully consider the circular which will shortly be mailed to each one and to on July 15 vote in favor of the relief program.

That other large Typographical unions are doing their utmost to relieve distress is shown by the June Chicago Typographical Union "Reporter," wherein it is shown that the number drawing out-of-work benefits on June 13 was 895. This was an increase of 230 over the low figure for May. From the New York "Monthly Bulletin" it is learned that in the month of May New York Typographical Union distributed in out-of-work benefits more than \$75,000. Chicago pays benefits of \$8 and \$13 per week.

J. M. (Joe) Thiltgen last week suffered a nervous breakdown and is under physicians' care. Mr. Thiltgen's home is in Ross, Marin County.

Friends of Ira E. Stuck learned with sorrow of the death of Mr. Stuck's mother in Long Beach on June 23. Mrs. Julia Stuck, 74 years of age, passed away at the home of her brother, E. F. Caton, in the beach city. Death was due to a paralytic stroke. Besides her son Ira, Mrs. Stuck is survived by two other sons, Harry, a member of Long Beach Typographical Union, and Fred C. of Columbus, Ohio.

"Shorty" Gibson, almost as rotund, and certainly as jovial as ever, was a visitor in San Francisco this week. Mr. Gibson has just completed a circle tour which took in Salt Lake City, Mesa Verde Park, Crater Lake, Grants Pass, Eureka and other scenic spots. From here Mr. Gibson returned to Los Angeles.

E. A. (Eddie) Reyburn has been again discharged. Eddie's discharge was very welcome as it was from Letterman General Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for the past ten weeks. Mr. Reyburn's stay in the hospital was beneficial and he says that he is now good for at least another half century of service.

Recently Governor Meier and State Treasurer

Holman, constituting a majority of the Oregon State Printing Commission, met and called for the resignations of State Printer H. S. Bosshard and Superintendent Arthur Brock of the State Printing Office and all other officials of that institution. At the same meeting Governor Meier and Treasurer Holman appointed E. C. Hobbs of Corvallis as state printer to succeed Mr. Bosshard. The Printing Commission announced that the purpose of calling for resignations was that the new state printer might have a free hand in selecting his subordinates and in working out the details of a consolidation of the state printing office, the state college printery and the printing shop in the agricultural school. Bosshard had been state printer since 1919. Both E. C. Hobbs, newly appointed state printer, and Arthur Brock are members of the Typographical Union. It is not at present known whether or not Mr. Bosshard was a member of the Typographical Union.

As a shock to many members of No. 21 came the news that Joseph B. Murphy, secretary of Seattle Typographical Union, had passed away on Sunday, June 14. "Joe," as he was known throughout the Northwest, was 68 years of age, a native of Prince Edward Island, had been secretary of Seattle Union for many years, and a member of the International Typographical Union for more than 40 years.

Following the expulsion of C. I. Neal as a result of his going to work as a strikebreaker on the Alameda "Times-Star," the union assigned to the writer the sum owed by Neal to No. 21. Shortly thereafter the writer took steps to collect from Neal the amount owed No. 21. Attorney John Clyde, a member of Oakland Union, last week reached an agreement with the attorney representing Neal whereby Neal will be permitted to repay No. 21 in installments. The first installment from Neal was received by the secretary of No. 21 on June 30.

The fight being waged by Oakland Typographical Union against the unfair Alameda "Times-Star" is being vigorously conducted and No. 36 continues to publish the Alameda "Review" weekly, distributing a copy to each home in the island city. Recently a chain store, one of the largest advertisers in the "Times-Star," at the solicitation of the strike committee, cancelled all future advertising with McDoodle. The "Review" has established offices in Alameda, with President H. L. Pickens in charge. The office is located at Park and Santa Clara streets, and the telephone number is ALameda 2911. Members of organized labor living in Alameda are requested to do everything possible to assist No. 36 in convincing the Alameda "Times-Star" publisher that the time has not yet come for drastic cutting of wages.

Miss Elaine Lamphere, one-year-old child of George Lamphere, an operator at Brunt's, was one of the successful entrants in the recent Baby Welfare contest. She won first honors and a silver cup in the health division—100 per cent baby—and honorable mention (second prize) in the beauty division. Out of 1158 children examined only sixty qualified for the perfect or no-defect class. Another child, Mazie, won first prize six years ago. Pictures were taken for the newsreel, so you may see this tot and her mother some day.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Ted Lotter, high monkey monk of the ad room, has lit out for the hinterlands of Alameda for two weeks. A. Wildgust will handle the colored pencils in his absence.

A new department has been inaugurated in the ad room. Several weeks ago a fine new proof-press was installed. Speculation was rife as to the crew to man it. Finally, it was decided that H. I. Magee, having most muscle, should have charge. Parley Adams, having the most artistic eye, was put in charge of the color work—black and white. These boys compose the crew.

Frank Bauman is again in the limelight with his aids to beauty. Frank decided to paint his "lizzie" before his vacation. However, in his haste he grabbed the shaving lotion instead of the paint. Result—his car looks like a rainbow.

What becomes of the old machinery when it is thrown out? When a new Elrod was installed, one of the boys asked if he could have the old one. In about two weeks he was around in a brand new auto.

Every time a monstrosity or celebrity hits town it is herded to the newspaper offices in order to compare it with some of the monstrosities and celebrities within their walls. An ape, which had attained some fame by attacking its keeper, was brought to the "Call." After performing in the editorial room it was brought into the composing room, where it seemed quite at home. After greeting some of the boys with "Hello, Dad" and "Hello, Grandpa," it was put on to sub at the machines. "Bill" McMillan's job seemed to be the easiest and Mickey went to work. It was too tough for the ape, so it was given the copy cutter's job, which was a snap. The monk grew weary and was given the task of holding copy, which is provided with an easy chair. The editorial room reported the ape as well behaved with the exception that it was not "house broke."

The gang seems to be very suspicious of the reason why Wayne Baker laid off last week. "Bake" is one of the "eligibles" of our department. Just when we were getting all het up, we received a telegram from Baker, as follows: "Landed at Lake Alpine, Alpine County, attaining a 'ceiling' of 7200 feet ten miles from Nevada. Am still sober and single. However, I expect some day to 'crash,' but so far so good." That's that. We're glad he didn't go through the "ceiling."

George Hollis, who belongs to the South o' Market Boys, the '49ers, etc., and knows San Francisco printers from 'way back, gave us the following item:

Among the marriage licenses issued last Wednesday at Reno was the following: "To Wiley K. Galloway, more than 21, of Chicago, and Ruby Simon, more than 21, of Stockton." Wonder if the "Wiley K." could have been our own "Judge" "Windy" Galloway of "Examiner" chapel "fame" and noted "orator" of No. 21 fifteen or twenty years ago. Authentic "info" may be obtainable for the enlightenment of Clarion readers in the future. Anyway, here's luck to the newlyweds.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A new chairman, Harry Beach, was elected the other day to fill the unexpired term of L. L. Heagney, who, expecting to be away from the office some time this summer, resigned. Harry goes into office with no enemies, with the good will of all.

Old-time newspaper prints possibly recollect Edward Price, long ago with the morning "Call." The gentleman, now with Fred York Printing Company of Boise, Idaho, was a recent visitor to our chapel.

Snails ruined Milt Dunning's garden, result of numerous afternoons with shovel, hoe and Spring Valley juice. So interested, in fact, had Milt become in spuds, beans, lettuce and radishes that Mrs. Milt named him "the man with the hoe." She's grown more respectful though since Dunning, his gigantic intellect in action, conceived a "five-year plan" of his own looking toward preservation of future gardens by collecting half a dozen of the most intelligent snails and is training them to refrain from lunching on his succulent greens. These, upon graduation, Dunning will

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
 FUNERAL DIRECTORS
 Phone Mission 0141 29th and Delores Streets
 MEMBER OF
 and
 Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

release to instruct their untrained brethren in the new diet ethics.

Rough and rolling terrain, some heavily timbered, lies within the new fence Rube Burrow erected on his Mendocino County estate. The timber, however, seems to interest most of his associates on the night side. One of them has pointed out that if Rube can grow only one more hair on his manly chest he'll be able to swing from tree to tree as did his arboreal ancestors.

A dispatch set by Alfie Moore stated the Brazilian government had ordered restored the pre-war work day, 11 to 5 with two hours for lunch, and Alfie favors its adoption on local papers.

May Lowe read proof on a story which insisted that the average woman's vocabulary was only 8000 words. But, objected May, the writer apparently forgot to mention the turnover.

The second annual "News" employees' picnic, staged at a park down the peninsula, proved enjoyable. The lounge lizards, Johnny Dow and Eddie Porter, won prizes for graceful dancing. Er—believe that and we'll tell another.

Polite? Oh, curdled cream, yes. Bull Donnelly makes Lord Chesterfield look like a south o' the slot tough in comparison. There on a corner he stood, the elite of elegance, head courteously bared, cigarette palmed, and fascinated a pulchritudinous pair. What a picture of Montana manhood. And lotsa guys can't even snare one!

That streak of light erupting from the composing room was Phil Scott after reading cigarette prices were going up. His Caledonian eye never misses such news; it's saved him "mickle a muckle," as they say in Edinburgh.

A new 1930 \$3200 Kleiber for \$1200, with a \$400 trade-in allowance, swayed Shorty Davison's bargaining spirit off its pedestal a couple of days ago. And though he's driven it only 500 miles Shorty still inclines to the view that Santa Claus was a trifle late reaching the Davison domicile.

It was hot, very. Swede Adams' rose-petal lips, as the day advanced, widened ever more frequently in yawns resembling nothing so much as the Mammoth Cave. The hothouse temperature, it appears was aided considerably by a solicitous friend who feared possibly that the Scandihoovian might not be warm enough and thoughtfully turned on the radiator full blast.

In the absence of the main squeeze, Clarence Davy, at Lake Tahoe and Reno for the holiday, Harry Crotty, the Kansas City (what a pity) cyclone, is wielding the knout.

With the skipper off vacationing, Al Crackbon wisecracked that we all seemed to think we're on vacation with pay.

A talkie fan, Maurice Clement, a bit fed up, offers to bet three bucks no less than three talkies a week use at least three times the expressions, "I'm sorry" and "Okay, chief."

Mrs. Joe Sullivan of Alameda, wife of a popular member of this chapel, is quite active in rounding up ads for the "Review," which she feels is destined to supplant the rat sheet, the "Times-Star." With half a dozen prospects lined up last week she phoned the "Review" for help and G. W. McDill got on the job. A phase of the policy adopted by the rat sheet, as given to the Sullivans by Dr. McDill, was to publish the names of advertisers who quit. But the policy was soon discontinued. It backfired. Here's an instance: An ice

delivery firm stopped advertising, its name was published—and next day ten new customers voluntarily added their names to its books.

Curly Holm's song hit:

Tell me, dearie,
Tell me please,
Is the "Times-Star" a paper
Or is it a disease?

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

In the June "Journal" the St. Louis scribe states that a majority of members of that local petitioned or "drafted" Monroe Roberts to become candidate for president, and that he is unopposed for that office. He also states that Mr. Roberts consented to accept the nomination somewhat reluctantly. Doubtless one of those very rare cases of "the office seeking the man, and not the man the office."

"The confidence placed in Mr. Roberts by the men," the St. Louis scribe says, "is a . . . tribute to Mr. Roberts' hard-won successes in the past few years." We presume "hard-won successes" includes Mr. Roberts' "achievements" as an officer of the M. T. D. U. It is quite probable that, judging from what has leaked out concerning the unsatisfactory state of affairs generally in many locals of the M. T. D. U., nobody really wanted the job of president of St. Louis Mailers No. 3.

In the June "Journal" the Kansas City scribe, in singing his "swan song" as correspondent, involves himself in some ludicrous situations in his futile attempt at making reply to President Howard's letter on the Mailer issue in the May "Journal." He accuses President Howard of making what he terms "veiled threats," when, as a matter of fact, President Howard, in a dispassionate manner, states the mailer issue clearly and forcefully from the standpoint of the executive council of the I. T. U. And beyond a doubt the vast majority of the membership of the I. T. U. will support President Howard in his logical analysis of and stand on the mailer issue. The Kansas City scribe says he "believes every argument can be settled by both sides giving a little." If so, then why did not the executive council of the M. T. D. U. "give a little," instead of conceding nothing and resting their case on the mailer injunction?

Mr. McArdle frequently announced he desired a peaceful settlement via a round-table conference. Was Mr. McArdle prevented from making concessions by other members of the executive council of the M. T. D. U.? Notwithstanding the Scriptural injunction, "Seek ye the truth; the truth shall make you free," the Kansas City scribe says "sometimes the truth is better left untold." Wonder if he had the history of the M. T. D. U. in mind when he penned that statement? He ought to know.

Drafting amendments to the M. T. D. U. Book of Laws, which Mr. McArdle stated in a recent issue of the "Journal" was occupying some of his "valuable time," may also account for his having no letters in the May and June issues of the "Journal." What did laws ever mean to M. T. D. U. officers except when some troublesome individuals were to be sat upon? Not laws but "coin of the realm" is the pressing need of the M. T. D. U. just now. The administration, having seen its \$100,000 defense fund tried and found wanting, is now engaged in trying to convince the members that it has made a sincere effort to aid them by giving them new laws. Were the members of the M. T. D. U. walking backwards when they elected present officers? It's doubtful if former officers could have made a worse mess of things in attempting to rehabilitate the M. T. D. U.

Gus Ivey of Chicago and Sam Kinwall of Seattle were recent visitors to these parts. The latter has gone to Portland.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Starts MONDAY, July 6th
No one ever thinks of
missing these Big
Bargain Days



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Telephone Market 0143

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Manager
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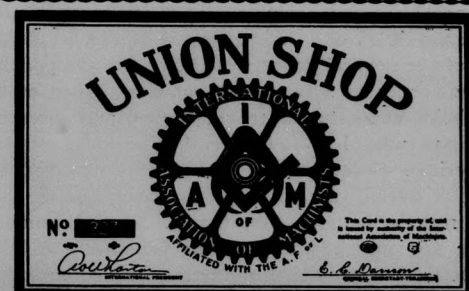
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In Grateful Recognition
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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 21

For Kindness and Sympathy

Shown to the Family of

GEORGE M. BRISTOW

For the Beautiful Funeral and
Services Given Him

MRS. G. M. BRISTOW

and Son

ROBERT J. BRISTOW

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
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Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
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National Advertising Representative
LABOR'S PURCHASING POWER, INC.
507 Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931

MR. DREISER'S TIRADE

Times of industrial distress seem to be prolific of movements of a radical nature intended to discredit existing and established labor organizations. It is an easy matter to convince the victims of the industrial crash that there is something wrong with the world, and the soap box orator and the fanatic with the industrial cure-all are quick to take advantage of the situation.

Theodore Dreiser, who has not been looked upon as an authority on either economic or industrial questions, jumps into the arena in defense of a radical miners' organization which has come into public notice through the chaotic conditions in the Eastern coal fields. True to the form of the average proselyte, he is reckless of statement and positive in matters where a mere suspicion is his only support. Thus his childish remarks to the effect that the A. F. of L. is a party to a plan to "bring about the general poverty of the rest of the people" is unworthy of a man who has been given credit for being at least a superficial thinker and observer. Anyone who has followed the progress of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions during the last half century knows that the reverse is true—that the A. F. of L. unions have not only had to bear the brunt of the fight to better the condition of their own members, but have had to battle for the unorganized workmen as well, with the latter hanging like a millstone around their neck. It does not require the recital of hundreds of instances to prove that the progress of the union workman toward a better economic position has been reflected in advantage to the non-union workman also, without effort on the part of the latter.

The philosophy which has attracted Mr. Dreiser is evidently that of Oscar Ameringer, editor of an Eastern radical publication, who indicts organized labor for "moral bankruptcy." This writer apparently holds organized labor responsible for all industrial ills under which the country suffers.

"What has organized labor done in this great crisis?" asks Mr. Ameringer, and continues: "At least one-third of labor is unemployed. Millions of workers and tens of millions of human beings, if we embrace their families, are actually suffering from a lack of the prime necessities of life. Six hundred thousand railroad workers are permanently laid off. Thousands of conductors and engineers have been reduced to brakemen and firemen. The

plight of the 500,000 coal miners alone is enough to cry to heaven. The campfires of tramping wage earners flicker along every railroad track. Desolate strings of homeless and jobless workers, men, women and children, in soleless shoes and rickety Fords pass each other on the concrete roads, going north, south, east, and west in search of work and bread."

And here is the remedy proposed by Mr. Ameringer, and which supposedly is in the mind of Mr. Dreiser. Addressing the leaders of labor, the fiery editor says:

"Never in the history of labor has time been so rotten ripe for action. Never has there been such a golden opportunity to strike for the five-day week, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and the abolition of child labor, as now—right now. And here you sit and mumble and fumble like senile paupers on almshouse benches when you should stand in the marketplace like prophets of old, crying for deliverance for your people from poverty, crime, and degeneration. For God's sake, get a move on yourself. Put yourself at the head of the seven million unemployed. Be their spokesmen, advocates, champions, and leaders. Call them into the streets. Assemble them in parks. March them to the capitols of state and nation. Their very mass will give backing to your just demands such as no amount of words strung into resolutions can give."

The dignified answer of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Mr. Dreiser, leaves nothing further to be said.

THE MEXICAN EXODUS

The San Francisco "Chronicle" gives a very fair presentation of the Mexican immigration question in a recent issue, part of which is as follows:

"We ought to learn whether there really are two sides to this Mexican immigration problem or only one. Manifestly the tide of Mexican immigration which has been flooding the Southwest has set up serious problems. The floating population of Mexican laborers and their families—usually improvident and innocent of sanitation and health knowledge—has thrown heavy expense on the social agencies in many counties. There is also the problem, if these families settle permanently, set up by the great disparity in the number of children born to Mexican couples and those in American families. Too many settled Mexican families of this class might eventually swamp the American population with a horde of not very assimilable citizens. With the argument that Mexicans monopolize the jobs by working for a smaller wage this makes one side of the question.

"The other side is that the farmers and orchardists and employers of common labor for toil of the lowest class protest they cannot get along without Mexican workers. They say Americans will not do this work, even at higher wages than that paid to Mexicans.

"So long as the Mexicans are present proof is difficult, one way or the other. But now since they are taking themselves out of the picture we should get a clear answer."

It is likely that no fair opportunity will be given to make the test suggested by the "Chronicle." If a scarcity of Mexican labor becomes apparent the old cry for more Mexicans will be raised by the agricultural and horticultural interests, and the bars will again be thrown down. But should there be an inclination to pay white men's wages for the work hitherto performed by the Mexicans it will be found to be more economic than to pay starvation wages to Mexicans during the growing and harvesting seasons and allow the taxpayers to provide for them when the seasonal employment comes to an end. An industry that can not pay its own way is not an asset to the state.

EMPLOYMENT BOND ISSUE

The plan to issue five billion dollars' worth of United States bonds to provide employment for workmen during the depression upon government projects, as outlined some time ago by William R. Hearst, has received the approval of many labor organizations, as well as civic bodies and influential individuals. In his Indianapolis speech President Hoover threw cold water upon the plan without actually mentioning it when he said:

"While I am a strong advocate of expansion of useful public works in hard times . . . yet there are limitations upon the application of this principle . . . such works require long engineering and legal interludes before they produce actual employment."

If what the "Federated News," organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, says is true, the obstacle mentioned by the President is non-existent. Says the Chicago labor paper:

"United States army engineers have completed enough work on the plans for inland waterways, flood control, reforestation and other national needs to put a million men to work within a month."

GOVERNMENT IN "PRIVATE BUSINESS"

The New York "Herald-Tribune" says directors of the United States Lines have suggested to the Shipping Board that all or part of the company's fleet be returned to government ownership. The suggestion was made, the paper states, to escape heavy financial losses or to ease the company's burden until conditions improve.

The vessels which are operated by the United States Lines formerly were owned by the government and operated by the Shipping Board. Clamor on the part of capitalistic interests that the government should not engage in "competitive" business induced the disposal of the fleet to private interests at a mere song. Times were good and any money that was to be made in shipping was the perquisite of big business. It was iniquitous on the part of the government to engage in private business.

Now that the depression has affected shipping as well as other lines the astute steamship men are apparently willing to shut their eyes to the iniquity of public ownership and return the money-losing vessels to the government to operate until more prosperous times, when the same old ballyhoo will be repeated and the government will again get out of "private business" and return the vessels to the same or affiliated interests.

A PROGRESSIVE EMPLOYER

A standard forty-hour week, with 50 per cent added to the regular wage rate for overtime between forty and forty-five hours, and 100 per cent added between forty-five and fifty hours, is recommended to limit overproduction by R. E. Flanders, manager of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt. Penalizing overtime, Mr. Lamson declared, would tend to put more men to work because employers would find it less expensive than to extend the hours of those already at work. Mr. Lamson presented this idea to a recent meeting of the management division of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. It was not received with enthusiasm.

Attorney General Webb's decision declaring illegal the proposed award of contracts for textbooks to a Chicago firm calls forth the following comment from the Byron "Times": "This is the first time in the forty-seven years' existence of the state printing plant that an attempt has been made to evade the law by ordering books in carload lots from an Eastern concern, and the indications are it will be another half century before another board of education has the temerity to break the barrier." The "Times" proved to be a false prophet.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly

Letters from Mexico bring news of the Mexican labor movement—good news. The passing of Obregon, with its unjust accusations against Mexican union leaders, brought parlous days to the movement.

By no means do we fully appraise or appreciate the courage and the stability of the leaders of that movement in that dark hour. They refused to run. In dignity and with faith in the rightness of their movement they stood silent while the storm raged. The storm passed, as it was bound to do.

News of today is that the Mexican Federation of Labor—the Crom—is building back with amazing speed.

* * *

At the head of the movement there is the same Luis N. Morones, the rock of Gibraltar of that movement that has fought its way out of peonage, the mainspring of revolutionary faith in Mexico and the balance wheel of those tremendous forces that rebelled against the old order with little pattern by which to build the new.

Morones still leads—the man who has braved everything for the wage earning masses of his country and who, more than any other Mexican, has understood the United States and interpreted los Americanos del norte to his people.

That this revival of growth of trade unionism in Mexico is good news will be understood by all who have watched the course of events in Latin America and by those who understand the value of international understanding in this hemisphere.

* * *

The letters that come from Mexico tell of thousands flocking into the unions affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor, convinced through the supreme test of experience that nothing else can so effectively serve the interests of the workers.

Mexican organized labor battled bravely against the fantastic Portes Gil proposal for state control of labor, standing for freedom in a time when it was not easy to oppose the government's plans.

The highest tribute that can be paid to the Mexican Federation of Labor is to say that it has stood unflinchingly, understandingly and with scant resources for true trade union principles, for the right of labor to direct its progress toward its own destiny and against every movement calculated to undermine either labor or the republic.

It is regrettable that diversity of speech prevents a constant and complete flow of information back and forth, for were that not the case we should have more of contact and understanding and more of reason to know the unity of these two great movements in everything that is fundamentally right.

* * *

So little comes from Mexico in these days that it is worth while to take this space to contemplate progress south of the Rio Grande. It seems probable that no movement of labor anywhere is gaining membership strength more rapidly just now than the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Mexico is no less troubled than other nations by the world depression and growth is consequently the more remarkable. It rests upon one thing and one thing alone—realization by the workers that in the trade union movement, and there alone, lies hope.

The United States is about due for its own great tide of inflow to the unions. And when it comes, we, too, shall have news for the world. It won't be long!

WIT AT RANDOM

Girl (spurning suitor)—I wouldn't leave my happy home for any man. Youth (brightly)—All right, we'll live here.—"Life."

Mr. Kangaroo—But, Mary, where's the child? Mrs. Kangaroo—Good heavens! I've had my pocket picked.—"Christian Advocate."

Wise Winifred says she carries her money in her stocking because her father told her to put it where it would draw interest.—"Lord Jeff."

"What did you give baby for his first birthday?" "We opened his money-box and bought the little darling a lovely electric iron."—Sydney "Bulletin."

Wife—A very modest hat costs at least \$40. Hub—Then get an immodest one. I don't care a hang how bare you are at that end.—Boston "Transcript."

Teacher (much exasperated by one pupil)—Look here, are you the teacher in this class? Pupil—No, sir, I'm not. Teacher—Then why do you keep talking like a numskull?—"Nebelspalter."

Tommy—Mother, let me go to the zoo to see the monkeys? Mother—Why, Tommy, what an idea! Imagine wanting to go to see the monkeys when your Aunt Betsy is here.—"Lever."

"It ain't sanitary," protested the traveler, "to have the house built over the hog pen that way." "Well, I dunno," replied the native. "We ain't lost a hog in fifteen years."—Kansas "Sour Owl."

Victorian Visitor—My dear, don't you ever nurse your darling little baby boy? Modern Mother—No. It's so very difficult—always afraid of my cigaret ashes falling in his eyes.—"The Humorist" (London).

An Oregon editor, who gets around a good deal, says the sentiment against prohibition arises partly from the fact that women are tired of having the basement smell like a birthday in Milwaukee.—Detroit "News."

Tourist (slowly and painfully, from phrase-book)—Avvey-vous du-de la jambon? Cette oof n'est pas bong! Waiter—Pardon, monsieur—I fetch ze propriétaire. Me—I no speak Engleesh!—"The Outlook."

Vicki Baum, Austrian author, visiting over here, told a newly made acquaintance in New York to speak slowly and perhaps she would understand him. "Already," said she, "I have learned your two most important words, 'swell' and 'lousy'."—Macon "Telegraph."

Roe Fulkerson tells of a cowboy ordering a steak in a Broadway restaurant. It came to him rare—very rare. "Take that steak back and cook it," he thundered. "It is cooked!" snapped the waiter. "Cooked, hell!" exclaimed the puncher. "I have seen cows hurt worse than that get well."—"Labor."

It was the duty of Janet, the maid, to tie up Jeff, the house dog, every night before she retired. One night she failed in her duty, and next morning she found Jeff loose. He had played havoc with the contents of the larder. When the mistress heard the news, she inquired: "Has he eaten much, Janet?" "Every blessed thing," replied the maid, "except the dog biscuits!"—"Tit-Bits."

"Good morning!" she said to the man behind the counter. "I want half a dozen eggs laid by a black hen." The other frowned. "But I can't tell which of my eggs were laid by a black hen," he protested. "Can you?" "Sure," said the woman. "Very well," said the shopkeeper, "you'd better go and pick them out." She did as she was bid. A minute later she had selected her six eggs. "Now tell me," continued the grocer, "how you can pick out eggs that have been laid by a black hen?" "It's easy," she replied. "You see, they're always the biggest."—Ex.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—What is Unity House?

A.—A summer resort at Forest Park, Pa., owned and operated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Q.—What was the occasion of the first international labor action on this continent?

A.—In 1845 the Toronto Printers' Union, having declared the "Banner" to be an "unfair" paper, instructed its secretary to inform the Printers' Society at Buffalo concerning "the actual state of things in the 'Banner' office."

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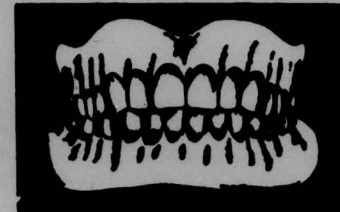
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of June 26

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cracker Packers, Louise Jungston vice Sister Sherman; Chauffeurs, R. E. Grant vice R. Jones; Typographical, C. M. Baker, C. A. Derry, J. J. Hebner, H. Heidelberg, G. S. Hollis, G. H. Knell, F. H. Kothe, A. G. Neilsen, G. A. Sheridan, R. E. Trickle. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Executive Council of State Federation of Labor; minutes of Building Trades Council; Central Labor Council of Modesto acknowledging receipt of \$100 for the striking teamsters of Modesto; Teamsters' Union No. 85, inclosing \$100 for Labor Day celebration; Teamsters' Union No. 386 of Modesto, thanking the Council for \$100 forwarded to them through the Central Labor Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Elevator Constructors' Union, requesting the Council to place W. O. Homolya on the unfair list; from Central Labor Council of Eugene, Ore., with reference to a national home and hospital for soldiers.

Referred to Secretary—From Retail Clerks' International Union with reference to the unfair attitude of the Fashion Bootery in Seattle and requesting the assistance of this Council in trying to adjust same; from Egg Inspectors' Union with reference to its representation in the Council.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Chauffeurs' Union inclosing check for \$50 for Labor Day tickets.

Referred to the Promotional League—From American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers requesting the Council to aid in pushing the sale of union-made stockings and submitting list of unfair brands.

The convention call of the State Federation of Labor was read and on motion the Council decided to send two delegates to the convention.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks will have a holiday July 4; all chain stores are unfair to their organization. Shoe Clerks have merged with Retail Clerks; requested a demand for the Clerks' button when making purchases. Bookbinders report the "Grizzly Bear" and the "Columbian" publications are unfair to their organization. Molders report Apex-Johnson washing machine unfair to their organization; held a very successful picnic. Typographical Union reported that no progress has been made in unionizing the "Grizzly Bear" or the "Columbian" publications. Garment Workers have donated \$25 to Labor Day celebration; requested a demand for the union label when making purchases.

Labor Day Committee—Submitted a lengthy report and appointed all of its sub-committees. (See report in full in Labor Clarion of June 26). Report received as progressive.

Patrick E. Gorman, International president of the Butcher Workmen, addressed the Council and thanked it and its committee for their efforts in trying to straighten out the differences existing in this city.

New Business—Moved to place the Apex-Johnson washing machine on the unfair list; carried. Moved, that in conformity with previous action and endorsements of this Council and the State Federation of Labor, all members of affiliated unions are urged to sign petitions now being circulated for signatures of the voters, to wit:

1. Referendum petition against the act reapportioning Congressional districts.

2. Referendum petition against the act reapportioning senatorial and assembly districts.

3. Initiative petition for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism act.

Moved that the Council adjourn for two weeks; motion carried.

Receipts—\$542.82. **Expenses**—\$988.60.

The Council adjourned at 9 p. m., to meet again on July 10.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. The matter relative to the "Grizzly Bear" and the "Columbian" was referred to the Executive Committee.—J. O'C.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

At the regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, Thursday, June 25, Business Agent F. P. Nicholas was instructed to urge the employment of union painters by the Fillmore Street Improvement Association in the painting of the lighting arches along Fillmore street.

Practically all the delegates present signed the Congressional and State reapportionment referendum petitions.

Credentials for A. J. La Butte, William Seagrave and John G. Fallon, as delegates from the Millmen's Union, and for Jack Daugherty, George Berger and Joseph Sorenson as alternate delegates, were received and the delegates seated.

Copies of the new laws requiring the payment of not less than the prevailing rate of wages on public work and prohibiting the employment of aliens on public work were received for the information of the members of the building crafts.

R. P. McNaught of the Golden Gate Elevator Company, which had been placed on the unfair list by the Elevator Constructors' Union, was informed that he would be given a hearing on July 21. Other firms were also informed that they would be heard at that time.

A communication from the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, protesting the action of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor on a matter of jurisdiction, was received and filed.

The assistance of the Council was promised to the International Retail Clerks in a controversy with the Fashion Booterie.

A communication from the Elevator Constructors' Union informed the Council of the expulsion from the union of W. O. Himolya, and requesting that he be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. It was referred to the Advisory Committee and Himolya was informed that he would be given a hearing.

Letters of condolence were ordered sent to the bereaved husband and father of Mrs. Aileen M. Toner, whose death was announced last week. She was the daughter of Timothy A. Reardon, president of the Board of Public Works, and a member of Steam Fitters' Union No. 509. The Council later adjourned in respect to her memory.

The announcement was made that Brother Arvie of the Ornamental Plasterers' Union and a delegate to the Council, had been injured while at work.

STRIKE WON BY WAITERS

International headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance at Cincinnati announces a complete victory of New York City Waiters' Local Union No. 1. A strike was called on June 13 against a proposed drastic cut in wages. Two thousand members were affected. An agreement was reached at the end of six days, the waiters maintaining their conditions.

FIREMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Local No. 86 of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James Coulsting; vice-president, J. D. Shea; secretary-treasurer, J. D. Faulkner; guardian, Thomas Sterritt; auditing committee, J. D. Shea, J. McCarty and H. Judge; trustees, P. Hoffman, T. Sterritt and H. Johnson; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, J. Coulsting and J. D. Shea.

ALL KINDS OF ARTICLES NEEDED

The San Francisco Salvage Shop, 1244 Sutter street, a permanent non-sectarian charity, does not ask for money, but is requesting donations of all kinds of articles. These are sold at very low cost and the proceeds devoted to charity. Mrs. A. B. Spreckels is president of the shop. During the month of July the Salvage Shop will hold a special sale of phonographs and radios which have been donated by generous San Francisco citizens.

ENORMOUS TAX ON MOTORISTS

California's gasoline tax broke all records for monthly revenue during May, when a total levy of \$4,002,791.86 was assessed against distributors, it is announced by John C. Corbett, member of the State Board of Equalization from the First district.

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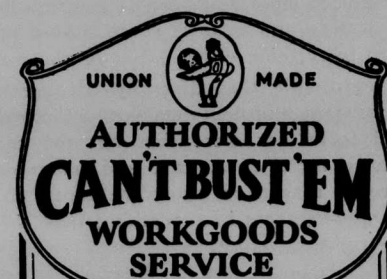
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Condensed Statement of Condition, June 30, 1931

RESOURCES	Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	Bank of America A California State Bank	COMBINED
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	\$54,500,377.14	\$1,968,751.85	
Due from Banks and Bankers	54,742,232.69	5,241,373.49	\$116,452,735.17
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	155,822,673.74	5,337,442.34	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	73,282,069.33	7,257,955.20	
Other Bonds and Securities	27,020,419.13	6,565,412.50	275,285,972.24
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	3,000,000.00	None	3,000,000.00
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	606,728,768.24	31,128,585.19	637,857,353.43
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults*	48,788,678.57	2,325,047.03	51,113,725.60
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	27,375,396.82	18,360.00	27,393,756.82
Other Resources	9,527,863.13	13,721.19	9,541,584.32
Total Resources	\$1,060,788,478.79	\$59,856,648.79	\$1,120,645,127.58
LIABILITIES			
Capital	\$50,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	
Surplus	50,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	4,241,813.16	224,959.22	\$110,466,772.38
Reserves for Dividends, Contingencies, etc.	3,310,724.70	75,530.00	3,386,254.70
Reserves for Interest, Taxes and Accrued Expenses	1,637,590.53	65,445.43	1,703,035.96
Circulation	15,000,000.00	None	15,000,000.00
Due Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Funds Purchased	None	None	None
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	27,646,765.58	18,360.00	27,665,125.58
Deposits	908,951,584.82	53,472,354.14	962,423,938.96
Total Liabilities	\$1,060,788,478.79	\$59,856,648.79	\$1,120,645,127.58

Savings Deposits made to and including July 10, 1931, will earn interest from July 1, 1931

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MACHINISTS' CONFERENCE

On April 15 San Francisco Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, decided to send out a letter to the contract and mixed lodges on the Pacific Coast asking them to express their opinion as to the advisability of holding a Pacific Coast conference to consider wages and conditions of machinists in the district and asking them whether or not they would be willing to send delegates to such a conference. Suggestions as to a place of meeting, proposals to come before the conference and suggestions pertinent to the question were asked for.

Out of twenty-eight lodges addressed, fifteen responded, all of these indorsing the conference, and some of them agreeing to send delegates. On the strength of these communications received, Lodge No. 68, through its conference committee, sent out a second letter setting the date for the conference for June 27 at 10 a. m., in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

This conference took place as per arrangements made by Lodge No. 68, and the following minutes of the conference were ordered sent to all the lodges of the I. A. of M. on the Pacific Coast by the conference itself through its secretary:

Minutes of the Conference

The conference convened at 10:30 a. m. Brother Harry Scher, president of Lodge No. 68, welcomed the delegates. Brother K. F. Schweitzer of Lodge No. 311, Los Angeles, was elected Chairman. Brother M. L. Weiss of Lodge No. 68 was elected Secretary.

Resolutions from Lodge No. 311, Los Angeles, and from delegates were read and the following motions were made and carried:

The Pacific Coast conference recommends to the lodges on this coast that we consider ways and means to establish the six-hour day, the five-day week, and to resist all wage cuts.

That the conference go on record favoring the formation of a Labor party in the political field, whose purpose shall be to place human rights above property rights.

That the President of the United States be urged to call a special session of Congress to take up emergency measures looking to a solution of the present economic conditions.

That this conference go on record in favor of a three-party unemployment insurance plan, in which the federal government, the employer and employee share equally in the payment of premiums and in the management of the said federal unemployment insurance plan.

That where more than one trade is involved in a shop locals be instructed to seek co-operation of crafts involved in the matter of hours and days per week.

That this convention go on record recommending to the California lodges that they indorse the resolution being circulated for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law.

That we send a resolution to Governor James Rolph, Jr., requesting him to release Mooney and Billings.

That the foregoing propositions be submitted to all of the lodges on the Pacific Coast for their consideration and approval.

Adjournment was taken to meet at the call of the Chair.

The minutes were signed by M. L. Weiss, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Conference.

TO CHECKMATE SOVIETS

An economic union of the nations of North and South America to check Soviet Russia was favored by John Barrett, former director general of the Pan-American Union at Washington, in a speech in New York.

PROGRESSIVE WISCONSIN

A special correspondent of "Labor," writing from Madison, Wis., under date of June 25, says that the first state labor code in the United States, regarded as the most overwhelming ever enacted to give labor its rights in labor disputes, is in the hands of Governor "Phil" La Follette, who has promised to give it his approval.

The measure passed both houses of the Legislature, with only scattering votes in opposition.

The following provisions make the bill a landmark in organized labor's fight for a square deal under the law:

1. The right of labor to do collective bargaining is recognized.
2. "Yellow dog" contracts are outlawed.
3. Workers may strike, join unions, assemble, picket, make arrangements to act together, seek to persuade others to their point of view, and courts may not restrain such acts.
4. Labor union officials and members cannot be held liable for the acts of other members.
5. Court injunctions cannot be issued without notice and hearing to workers and only after open court hearings. When issued, injunctions can last only five days and apply to specific acts only.
6. Appeal of injunctions takes precedence over other court business.
7. Persons cited for criminal contempt have the right of bail, jury trial and of filing affidavit of prejudice against judges. Punishment is limited to \$25 fine or 10 days in jail.

The bill provides that if any section of it is declared unconstitutional by the courts the remainder of the code shall not be affected.

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JUNE 30th, 1931

Assets—

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$57,587,938.00), standing on books at.....	\$52,812,013.59
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	71,324,369.74
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities.....	1,638,350.34
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$2,120,000.00) standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$312,500.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$745,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and in Banks and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks	23,343,418.19

Total.....\$149,118,154.86

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$143,218,154.86
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,900,000.00

Total.....\$149,118,154.86

GEO. TOURNY, President

G. A. BELCHER,

Vice-President and Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1931.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

**Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are
Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may
be withdrawn quarterly.**

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1931, will earn interest from July 1st, 1931.